Bishop Hughes. And the deductions drawn are with that profound acumen so characteristic of this "very Daulet" of the press that we are forced this to express our estimation of the purity of motive that i spires him in all his patitotic efforts for the advancement of virtum, morality, and general good of the public. We should not be at all surprised if the Hughes or Brigham Young at the head of its columns, for chief megistrate of the United States. Upon the acceptation of either to that office of high trust, they undoubtedly would remember the virtues and commendable zeal of Mr. 8. and place him in a sphere where those virtues might shine forth in their true brilliancy upon benighted Christendom.

true brilliancy upon benighted Christendom.

THE MORMON ON POLITICS.

The Mormon of the 10th November, has an article on the recent election closing as follows:—The more we observe the more are we inclined to the benief that a man might as well be a Mormon and fight the devil and all his imps, as to be a political candidate and go through the ordeal that they have to encounter, and then perchange loss the election, with all the hush and vote money; really it looks like too hard sledding. Money gone, character gone, and friends gone, with all hopes of ingering the spoils. No wonder politicians occome Know Nothings; we wonder they did not triak of that before. Well, gentlemen, we have concluded to let you have it all your own way. So politics, adied.

WILL STETTOE HE GOVERNORS.

ings; we wonder they did not triuk of that before. Well, gentlemen, we have concluded to let you have it all your own way. So politics, adied.

\*\*WILL STEPTOE BE GOVERNOR\*\*

And the following aneat Col. Steptoe:—We are informed that Col. Steptoe is now (Nov. 3.) in this city. It is reported niso, that he has again expressed to President Fierce a willingness to accept the Governorship of Utah, providing he can retain his commission in the army.

\*\*Col. Steptoe, as we have before remarked, is a gentleman much respected by the people of Utah for his urbanity and gentlemanly desortment while sejourning in that Territory; and if there is to be an appointment other than the present incumbent no doubt, with none but that afternative left them the choice of the ceople would be upon that gentleman. We cannot but express our conviction, however, that the executive have, in the former appointment and non-acceptance of Col. Steptoe, done all in their power, and all that could be expected of them consistent with official dignity, to meet and answer the religious and political prejudices of party; and figure action in a question involving the known wholes of a large community especially one so far and inconveniently located from the central government, would be atrongly expressive of innovation upon one of the dear est rights of American clitzens—the rights of the people in the choice of rulers. It closely involves questions of the most delicate character and of the deepest importance to every section of our country, based as it is upon the broad principle of popular soorceignty, in which alone consists the difference between pure republicanism and thinstitutions of royalt and despotism. Although another effort on the part of the present administration, to meeter in the part of a religious character, by another appointment for Utah, may be considered good policy in view of the present position of parties, we yet think a higher, nobler consideration of republican institutions—the right of franchise—and the perpetuity of our U

The Subjugation of Mearagua-Murder of

ighteese people.

The Subjugation of Micaragua—Murder of American Chizeas.

[From the Washington Evening Star, Nov. 12.]

TRE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF MICARAGUA. We subjoin below the letter from the counsel of this company referred to in our last issue. For the hundredth time we say that we do not assume or presume to speak for the administration, which has at this point its credited and admitted organ, in the Washington Daton. We publish a newspaper, independent in all things, and neutral in nothing; defending and approving what the administration may do that seems to us proper to be done, and so doing only when and where, in our judgment, it dees rightly. We have no facilities for learning its views and obtaining information of its acts which are not equally open to all in Washington. The truth is, our experience and laborious efforts to sift the true from the labe floating around us, enables us to be more frequently correct in the information we publish concerning public affairs, than any other journal. This is our only advantage, and it is that which has superinduced the public impression that we are honored with a confidential relation towards us by the government.

Having thus corrected the misunderstanding as to the importance of our views in this matter, upon which Mr. White bases his communication, we have but to add that we aincerely trust that all he says of the acts of the campany may be substantiated hereafter. We have steadily done our best to advance its interests, as a great enterprise of American citizens, in which millions of American property is involved, and asone on the auccess of which the assurance to our countrymen of one of the most important chains of communication, we have but to add that we aincerely trust that all the says of the acts of the campany may be substantiated hereafter. We have steadily done our best to advance its interests, as a great enterprise of American citizens, in which millions of American property is involved, and asone on the auccess of which the assurance

illibustering.

New Yors, Nov. 8, 1855.

Dear Siz—In your paper of the 7th instant I have read the following editorial remarks on the outrages recently committed on the passengers by the line of the Accessory Transit Company, and on the property of the company by the troops of the government of Nicaragua:—

"We have not been able to understand precisely how much of Walker's late success is attributable to the alleged recent complicity of the Transit Company in his schemes. It is, however, very certain that the reinforce-

"We have not been able to understand precisely how much of Walker's late success is attributable to the alleged recent complicity of the Transit Company in his schemes. It is, however, very certain that the reinfurcement from San Francisco, that enabled Walker to take Granada, came down on the Transit Company's science; it is said with the knowledge of the company's officers on the Pacific side. Without these recruits Walker could not help have succeeded, no could his artaris have been in their present flourishing condition but for the aid and comfort the Transit Company's officers and boats gave him on the lake. The firing into the San Carlos steamer was evidently the result of the act of the company in taking sides in the civil war. We confess that we have no informatice coming by the last arrival, except that with which all the other journals have been furnished, and on this alone we are now commenting. The most important result of the late occurrences there bits fair to be to compel the government of the United States to decline taking any further care winterer of the interest of the Transit Company, which cannot be a party to the civil war in Nicaragna while claiming the protection of the government of the United States. We await detailed atvices from that quarter with no little interest. There is a serie loose in San Francisco in connection with this matter; else how came Walker's recruits able to get of without the interpotition of the authorities."

It is not the habit of the company to reply to accessions made sgainst them in the public press. Your paper, however, constitutes an exception, as it is presumed to speak the sentiments of the authorities."

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It is not the habit of the company to reply to accessions made spains them in the public press. Your paper, however, constitutes an exception, as it

the whole line, and were, so far as the officers of the company have heard or known, scrupulorely observed by every agent and every subordinate employee. And that they were so observed, the last is evident from the letters which the company received by almost every ship, from the leaders of both the government and revolutionary party, complaining of their neutrality, and insisting that by the more set of taking sides the revolution would be ended and peace be restored. Fromises were more in any abundance, by both parties, of large pecunitary advantages, as indusements to the company to contribute by the moral force of opinion alone to the success of the one or the other. The promises and inducements were all inavailing, when by acting on them the campany would not only have been saved from great loss, but would not only have been saved from great loss, but would not only have been saved from great loss, but would not early that it not a little singular that the company should be charged with "taking iddes" if any vide, when each party in Nicaragua has assailed them with constant companyate for not "taking sides" if any vide, had been taken, the company, it is quite natural to suppose, would not have been molested by that side. And yet the revolutionary party selzed our mules and boats, with force of arms, for the transportation of their troops and monition, and the government party fired into the steamer San Carlos, while she was laying at anchor, silling a lady and child. Their troops also fired on uncarmed and unoffending passengers, mercering five and wounding right others. Our agent, Jusige Caching, was by your error of \$2,000 of the company's money. By the one party, you will observe, their property was appropriated and their beatiness interrupted; by the other, the passengers were kilded, and the agent imprisoned during hydre hours, threatened with execution, and only released on payment of \$2,000 of the company's money. By the one party, you will observe, their property was appropriated and their beatine

can property and the punishment of murderers of American cistsean, they must be sought for and found, if found at all, outside of the conduct of the company, with reference to the unfortunate war which has so long cosmisted Nicaragua. Very respectfuly, J. L. Will'E. Counsel to Accessory Transit Company

## THE EXCLISIN FLEET ON OUR COAST.

What will it Do? What will our Government Do?—Wall the Icish Investe Ireland?

[From the Washington Invelligencer, Nov. 12.]

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.
As something that is likely to become a subject of general conversation, and which our readers may have the curiosity to see, we publish on the preceding page an article from the London Fines, hinting rather than giving the reasons for the assemblage of British war vessels in the West Indies. The Fines suggests that this naval movement has been superinduced by a projected unlaw ful expedition from the United States against Ireland, for which conjecture we need hardly say that there does not seem to have been the sligh est foundation. The idea must have been the product of some idle sind, taxing itself for a subject to excite the imagination of the lovers of the marvedous. Several of the London letters and newspapers, locking to something more practical than this abound suggests in, intimate that the transfer of the feet had its origin in the reports that had just reached England as to the unfriently disposition evinced by this government and people towards the allies, in counteracting the movements of freeign agents to obtain recruits in the United States, whilst others attribute it to the misunderstanding that has just been disclosed conserning the construction of the treaty relative to Central America. The following letter, addressed to the North American by 'an intelligent Pulladelphia merchant sojourning in London,' explains the latter point more clearly than any other account we have seen:

LONDON, O.1. 20, 1855.

This steamer carries out the Time of yeterslay, with a

clearly than any other account we have seen: —
Loxbox, Ozt. 26, 1855.

This steamer carries out the Times of yetersday, with a leader upon the recent increase of the Sritish squadron on the North American station, that has caused a protound feeting of indignation on the part of Americanshers, and a feeding of curiosity and insecurity amongst the English at Livy's and on Change. The latter do not know what to expect next.

As the paper in question must cause great agitation and excitment in the United States, if, indeed, the people are not already in all the turnoll and uneasiness of a war fever, I write to tell you the real state of affairs, which is entirely the reverse of what the Times asserts, and is a quarrel between the American admidistration and Lord Paimerston's Ministry—a quarrel that migut lead to the most serious results if left in the hands of the present Cabinet and British Ministry to settle, but which will ultimately be arranged by the people of the two countries.

Early in September Mr. Buchanan received from the

and Lord Faimerston's Ministry—a quarrel that migut lead to the most serious results if lot in the hands of the present Cabinet and British Ministry to settle, but which will ultimately be arranged by the people of the two countries.

Early in September Mr. Buchanan received from the State Lepartment positive instructions to insist upon an immediate compliance, on the part of the British givernment, with the American construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. This, as you know, involved an abandonment of Ruatan and other points, which the British government claim they have a right to retain by the terms of the treaty in quention.

This peremptory demand was unfortunately made at the very time Lord Palmerston and his colleagues were triumphant over the fall of sebastopol—to them a double victory over the Russians and their potitical opponents at home. Flushed with success, they returned an insolent reply that they would not give way an inch, and would send a force to the American coast that would convince us of the hopeleseness of any attempt to take them.

This fleet, to the number of eight or ten screw ships of the line, has salled within a fortnight, probably with strict orders to act on the defensive only, as Palmerston knows that aggressive measures against the United States would drive him from office within a week after the as sembling of Parliament. The first blow must, therefore, be struck by the United States against this powerful fleet, and our administration will hardly dare, if they had the power, to strike without the sanction of Congress. Once in that body, the question will be discussed there and in Parliament for months, and I think you will agree with the that there is no immediate, or, in fact, ultimate danger of actual war, as, in addition to the conservatism and good sense of our own people, all chasses here, with the exception of the aristocracy, will oppose a war with the United States and I do not think any Ministry could stand that proposed such a measure (unless it was the clearest case

have learned a good deal more from washington than I have told you, but, in the absence of information from other sources, it may be interesting to you, and you may rely upon the case standing as I have represented it.

[From the New York Abbion, (British organ), Nov. 10.]

A SOFT ANSWER TURNETH AWAY WRATH.

If this aphorism may be applied to newspaper discussions, we never again can be angry with the Washington Union. It is difficult to imagine a reply softer than the one it made on the 2d inst., to our article of the preceeding Saturday, on the alleged violation of the neutrality laws.

In devoting nearly two of its columns to our attempted vincination of Mr. Crampton, and our assault upon the Russia Minister and a trio of American office beavers, it might have been supposed that the Theon would grapple with our obviously prominent points. Whether it does so or not will quickly be seen if the reader will give us a few moments' grace.

In the first and foremost place, we asserted platinly and without circumbosition, that our Minister at Washington, in what he did, 'that the previous searction of Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary of State.' All else that we said is a begatelle compared with this. The Union, in reply, says—nothing!

We stated—and it is a sufficiently broad charge—that the grand purpose of the Russian Minister at Washington was, and is, to embroil Great Britalin and the United States. The Union, in reply, says—nothing!

We charged Judge Kane with going out of his way to draw a false parallel between fillbusterism and regular warfare. The Cruos says that the Judge's "reputation or reproach,' and that he was under a solemn oath to administer the law with impartiality,' following this up by a digression on the surject of 'oppressed peoples.' But we further charged Judge Kane with anticipating the verified of the Jury over whom he presided, and with pronouncing our Ministers and Concols guilty, on evidence not yet tested. This was speaking to the point. The Union, in reply, says—nothing!

We charged

ATTORNEY GENERAL CUSHING'S VIEW OF THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL CUSHING'S VIEW OF THE MOVEMENT.

(From the Washington Star. (organ of Kitchen Cabinet.)

Bernsus Bureran.—It seems to be generally understood nere that the sending over the four hundred gan deer and the English newspaper bluster with which it is an companied, are the result of the rage of the English government at finding its cause in the current Russian war so entirely without American sympathy, in this, her hour of greatest commercial danger from the effect of the war. They are both—the setading over of the feet, and the bluster of the Times et al.—acts of desperation as it were the result of the madness superinduced by the "straights" and the disappointments in the Crimea, in which England now finds need involved. No bediamite ever raved more incoherently and wildly than the Times in its explanation of the rassons why the feet has been ordered hitherward. That explanation requires no establed notice; as what it states of occurrences taking piace here at this time (on which the necessity for semination of the rates of occurrences taking piace here at this time (on which the necessity for semination of the rates of occurrences taking him the deep of the property is property to bould had from beginning to end, as to be appropriately met only with a shout of derisive laughter from Maine to Louislans.

However, we may no longer refraits from saying that a being that our relations with England have been to

riously false from beginning to end, as to be appropriately met only with a shout of derisive laughter from Maine to Louisians.

However, we may no longer refrain from saying that we believe that our relations with England have been in a very unsettled and disagreeable condition ever since Mr. Crampton's complicity with the violation of our neutrality laws was ascertained beyond question by this government. We have not chosen to allude to this fact before, as we feel it to be our duty (learning many things incidentally, as we do, which the public interest requires to be kept out the newspapers for a time,) not to assume the right to make public matters which those responsible for the safe conduct of American public affairs are believed to be anxious, for the public interest, so withhold from the safe to the fact having got in the newspapers, we do not now heditate to say that it is understood among the foreign ministers here, and their friends, that the annual message will necessarily show that England has been parauing towards the United States, for menthed part, a course of insolence and bluster, and of assumption of the right to manage our affairs at home and abroad, which will rouse against her. in December cett, the deep naimosity of every American with really and American heart in his breast. It is very clear to us that her year ment has allowed intel to be cheated into a belief of the truth of the comments of such journals as the New York Hemsch, on the position of the American government at home, on which it bases its bicater which, in point of invanity, is, if we are not greatly mistaken, not a wnit behind that of the London Thees, in its

comments upon the sailing of the flect to which we refer above.

We presume that the earlier exploits of Walker in Nicaragua, and the reiteration of our demand that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall be homestly carried out, forms the besits of much that is believed to be offensived in England's tone, and that its bearing with relation to Mr. Crampton's affair embraces the balance.

Nevertheless, we do not entertain the slightes apprehension that the current misunderstanding between the two governments will be of long duration. Bluster is the only argument left for England in her present position with reference to the United States. It has been tried as a last resort to get her out of the most unenviable 'with attors' in which her efforts to clude her obligations under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and to carry on her present Russian war to the best advantage, have reduced her. She has evidently sent her first over here in the befort hat she was to deal with just such a government as the Naw Yous Hazato tells her the United States have, and that the national moral of our people in the matter of sustaining their government in an international difficulty, is hairly represented by such individuals as Mr. James Gordon Bennett and the precious set by whom he is surrounded. Now, as war with us will be the almost instant destruction of all her interests not yet yet "queiched," in her contest with Russia, we predict that the steamer bringing to our shores the news of the reception in England of the proceedings of Congress during the first fortinght of next month, will bring that which will amount to an entire abandonment of the present inside leace of the British government towards the United States.

WILL THE IRISH INVADE IRELAND

WILL THE IRISH INVADE TRELAND!

The following appeared as an advertisement in the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of yesterday. It seems to be a part of the grand scheme alluded to by the London Times in connection with the departure of the British fleet:—

Philadelphia Pennsylonuous of yesterday. It seems to be a part of the grand scheme alluded to by the London Times in connection with the departure of the British fleet:—

TO THE REBINES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

FREIOW COUNTENENS—We have watched with anxiety the sentiments of our friends in Boston, and hall them with joy; so much so that we deem the present moment the opportune one when we should as freemen express our approbation of the general movement in which our countrymen of Massachusetts have taken the faitishive. Shall we follow their example, or shall the irishmen of Pennsylvania be laggards in creating harmony of feeling amongst their race throughout the length and breadtu of the land? We, the undersigned, the representatives of the cluiss already formed, and in behalt of them, and dress you as Irishmen, not for any seliash motives, or that we want to be leaders, but that through this appeal to your sincerity and truth, to your honor and forfunde, we may be the means of assisting and bringing about a consummation of so great and glorious a principle advocated by them—the redemption of their native land, if possible, by honorable means. Let the destructive fueds that have kept us under the feet of the British aristocracy now disappear from amongst us. Let the sacred homes of our youth, from which we have been driven by the vilest tyrants the world has yet produced, arouse the drooping spirits of our once noble and generous race, and by the loopes of the future and the memories of the past, be guarantees that we, as Irishmen, will either do or die endeavoring to accomptish that for which Emmet mounted the scaffold, sanctifying the cause with his bloed—for which leve the Human and the particular in selecting true and trusty men to fill the positions. Fart not with one dollar till you receive instructions from headquarters, and let no brawling demagogue, who may have been placed in a position in life to command, direct your moments. We want not one dollar of your money—we want not to exercise any influence over y

nentials.

MICHAEL J. O. KANE, Vice-President Wolf fone Club.

For information direct to any of the above, to the north vest corner of Eighth and Race streets.

mentals.

Michael J. O. Kane, vice-President Wolf Tone Club. For information direct to any of the above, to the northwest corner of Fighth and Race streets.

From the Pennsylvanian.]

"To Inishmen in Pennsylvanian.]

"To Inishmen in Pennsylvanian.]

"To Inishmen in Pennsylvanian.]

"To Inishmen in Pennsylvanian.]

"To Sinishmen in Pennsylvanian.]

"Resident Head Glub; Charles W. Borbridge, President Emmet Monumentale, Michael J. O. Kane, vice Iresident Wolf Ione Club, calling upon Irishmen, as such, in Pennsylvania, to organize in every city, town and hamlet, for a purpose veiled in obscurity. No true and experienced friend of citizens of Irish birth would counsel such an organization at any time, much less when there is a settled prejudice in the mints of our people against foreigners gene ality. It is to be depresated that so great a want of judgment and discretion soonid be exhibited by Holspurs born abroad, as to be calculated to embroul their country men with like associations of American born citizens. We deay the right of Irishmen, Germans, or any other people of foreign birth, after they have been naturalized, to organize under any other name than that of American citizens, and condean the policy with our stemestopposition. They are in truth and in fact American citizens, and any a tempt to ignore the title places them in a position to be opposed by citizens of native birth. If they organize as foreigners, they must expect Americans to counteract their power by organizations among themselves.

We are not apprised of the object of their contemplated clubs, and care not what it may be, because no purpose can justify their organization as Irishmen. If American citizens, you will be such a such as a secondary to disammany opposition to their contemplated clubs, and care not what it may be, because no purpose can justify their organization as Irishmen. If American citizens, you will not be secondary or organization, such as facilities and the secondary of the feet some movement in Ireland. Demagones the purp

demagaques, whose first effort is to excite some generous emotion in their breast, and then, upon the very sever of this feeling, provide themselves with profit, power and influence.

We say to our fellow citizens of Irish birth—have no it ing to do with these Clubs so long as they sees to isolate you from the great body of the American people. They can do but little good to breishaft but may do great or my to the United States, and to yourselves personally.

I binations will beget combinations of an opposite considers, and in the end you will be the sufferers.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Fun.]

Negotations to be Remeated with England—The British Play to be Replanted on the Masquilo Colon—The Philosofter is Neuropea—British Foresphe—The London Fines Blue selving shout that Floresphe—The London Fines Blue in the Reports of the Reports of the Reports of the Clayton, Bulwer treaty may and probably to be resumed, but it must be upon a new base and with new conditions, on both size.

The British reinforcements of their West India there has reference distinctly to the state of affairs in Central America. In less than a thouth's time your will learn that admiral Berkoley has taken possession of an June del Norte and replanted the British figat Fort and Carlos and the Punta Aremas, the one communing the entrance to the India of Nicaraguan inthinus, or to assume the carried of the Central American region.

The time is to come when Central America will be the gate of the commerce of the world and when the Nicaraguan intense on the part of our fillwaters, to posses themselves either of the Nicaraguan inthus, or to assume the carried of the Central American region.

The time is to come when Central America, will be the gate of the commerce of the world and were the Nicaraguan inchance of the prevention of the Emerical the posterior of the Emerical the posterior, and

guilty. Our government is undoubtedly alive, as much as thus of Great British, to the state of things in Contral American

es, and accordingly, on our part, naval preparation is sciere at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

ca, and accordingly, on our part, naval preparation is active at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

[Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

Washington, Nov. 12, 1855.

The comments of the London Post, reputed to re in the confidence of Lerd Palmerston, on the despatch of a large steam fleet to the American stations, are highly significant. That peper distinctly declares its impression that this extraordinary force has been sent to the American seas for the purpose of watching our ports and suppressing any fillbustering designs which may be entertained in this country upon the rest of the world. This is a gratuitous imputation upon our government. The vigitance and energy, the perfect good faith of this administration in maintaining its obligations towards all foreign governments, cannot be denied except by those ignorant or careless of the truth. The executive has found it a task of less difficulty to restrain the filibustering tendencies of a portion of our own citizens than to keep within bounds the asme proclivities of the British officials among us. At this moment some of its agents are under conviction and rentence, in this find other countries, for violations of their neutrality laws. How audicious then the ascertion that our shores must be leaguaged by british dests in order to ensure the enforcement of our international obligations.

The article from the semi-mioisterial organ is obviously of far greater importance than the futurization of the Toura, issued probabil on the same day. It is a war article, and if published by authority of Lord Palmerston, deserves the attention of this government. The movement, noteworthy in itself, will coubtelliess, he referred to by Mr. Suchsnan and it remains to be seen whether Lord Palmerston will make the same answer as was given by lord aberdeen on a similar occasion hast year. It should be been in mind that Aberdeen manifested, on all proper occasions, the most friendly feeling to wards the United States, while Lord Palmerston will make the same answer as was given by

## NEWS TROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Granada-Trip of the Ocean Bird to Havans-Murders and Robbertes in the City-American Sallors Condemned to the Chain Gang-New Port Regulationsof a Slaver-Doctor Worrell's Course of As tion known to Mr. Marcy. The steamship Granada, which left Havana on Novemb

8th, arrived at this port last evening, bringing the letters of our correspondents and files to date. OUB HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Nov. 8, 1855.

Extraordinary Quick Trip from New York—Admiration of

the People for the Stamer-Immense Cargoes of Africans
-Burning of A Stave Ship-Health and Trade Report.
Consuming time and destroying space, the Ocean Bird, Captain Graham, entered the port of Havana rounding the Moro Castle at 5 and 5 minutes P. M., the 6th, making, from the Narrows to our rock, four days, 3 hours and 20 minutes, beating all previous record. This steamer has been visited by thousands since her arrival, and much admired by all. The Spanish passengers were so much delighted with the accommodations, attention, table, servants and despatch, that they have addressed a letter to the captain, which will come first to his knowledge through our press. I have seen several gentlemen who have been at sea in all sorts of ves sels and steamers, and of all nations, who say they hav never had a voyage so exciting and so perfectly agreeable as the one just accomplished with the sweet Bird of the Ocean, or the Ocean Bird. This steamer leaves for New Orleans this evening, and will be going up the Missis,ipp river in forty eight hours from her departure. With re-duction in the price of passage, which is altogether to-high in proportion to travel elsewhere, this line will dethe best business, and at even rates must be the moss acceptable conveyance between Havana and the Empir

the best business, and at even rates must be she most acceptable conveyance between Havann and the Empire City.

I find that within the last three months there have been lanced between the Ca anas. Bay and Nuevitts, on the north traverse of tuba, between 4,600 and 5,000 Africans. The schooner Midas, long a well known trader between this port and New Orleans, landed a cargy a few days since in our immediate vicinity of 450 Africans. The vessel was burnt immediately after the negroes were landed, being on fire before the last boats had reached the shore. The captain and mute, citizens of the United States, left this city for a Northern port. The Battish being of war Ilaring followed close on the path of the Midas, along the coast from the westward, and was in sight when the was put to the vessel, and entered this port while the schooner was yet burning.

The steamship Mexico came into port yesterday morning from Tampfeo, Vera Crux and sized in eight days, with forty odd passengers and some feight. She was gut in qualantine, so that we are as yet without our letters.

Our news, by private letters from home, does not give the Spaniard's heart much comfort, and Spanish pride less; but the published matter is all magnificent, full of "milk and honey," and what we are going to do here, in the Fast and everywhere. But the only item I find in our journal" of it dustrial interest is, that the duties are to be "raised on lumber and reduced on glass."

Our health is at your service. We are not in fall bind rolling, but we are doing pretty well.

Of the contraction of

Crime in the City—Holiday Preparation—Condemnation of the American Sailor—A Porcal State Loan—New Por

HAVANA Nov. 8 1855. I have recently heard of more than one assussination and robbery in the streets of this city. Francisco Sanchez alias the Guachinango, some time since escaped from the "Previde," and committed various robberies, &c., in and about this city. On the evening of the 31st alt, the police having traced Sanchez to a bodget (grocery,) where hejhad been in the habit of going to drink, a body of Salva. quardias, six or seven in number, went to the below where they found their man. Two of them entered, and asked him if his name was not Sanchez. He replied in the negative, giving an assumed name. He was then told be must go to the "Comisary," to which he made no objection, but walked out, and was followed by the whole poorly of Salvaguardias. He had scarcely advanced twenty passes when he turned suddenly round, and drawing a polynard from his person, he stabled and killed on the spot the Salvaguardia who happened to be nearest to him; then before the second Salvaguardia could draw his sword, he indicated a severe wound on him, of which I understand he has since died. Sancher then ran into a house, the door of which was open to placed himses! behind the door, with the poignant in his hand, ready to stab the first man who should eater. A egrees, who dwelt in the house, seeing him with the weapon in his hand, approached him near enough to strike him down with either a stone or billet of wood, my strike him down with either a stone or billet of wood, my informant did not know which, and thus he was captured. In this instance, justice has not been tardy he has been tried, found guilty, placed in "capilla for forly eight hours and this morning is too he garcuted, within three hours of my present writing. The "clusture" assault, of whom I wrote you recently, has committee aircide, by cutting his throat in jail.

A low evenings since a white man coming from the "blaca de Vapor," (a public market,) was stabled in three or four-pieces and his watch taken from his person, we more recently, a mulatto was found deed at the cap are of Amistad and — streets, by the avenue is a in man. The peace like tool been dathed sear the appropriate to was tound, and had threwn almost down to

have heard that the two American seamen—Wind and Chauncey—who have been so many months in price, under a charge of having been engaged in the slave trade, have been declared "guilty" and will shortly be sent to the "chain gang." They have not need tried according to the terms of the treaty, which the spanish authorities have declared deep not extend to Cuisa, and the busilisation which any free born man mixtured according to the terms of the treaty, which the spanish authorities have declare deep not extend to Cuisa, and the busilisation which any free born man mixtured at a being sent to the chain gang, is terrible even to think upon on, now that their late is decided, one cannot help feel by that it is better it should be thus, tass that they should continue in pricon uncertain as to the fature for now we may reasonably hope that, from the influences that will doubtlers be exerted in their behalf, they will make months, be set at liberty.

The lith inst will be the saints lay a grand review and should be the same to be added to the same battle, at Mariano, by the "Voluntarios" of this city. A new blue cloth uniform is to be wron on the occasion, which, although it may be grantlying to many of the others, who will now be emailed to tread the treamence, according to their rank, yet numbers of the voluntarios, who are far from being in advent circumvenance; runnibe at the unbecome of the latinal, we learn there will be a defect in the spanish revenue, for the current year, of one informed and single they have performed at the Toom borded out."

about the cents each). Which will be covered by a toroid loan,"

La Familia Keiler, have performed at the Tacoba theatte on Saturday, Sunday and Tacobay ventings, drawing cowied houses. An actrees of the Villa Nazathania display and the villa Nazathania display for the villa Saturday that to eloped a few days since with a dashing young Creeke named Senor Jose Ischamsiegut. For the want of holy fifth at the Villa Nazathania provide a suspended. Another actions, Senorita M. is about to be married to a musician.

The Gazeta of periority contains a decree which emactic that the musicianse of the different lines will be permitted because to ensure this port after anneal. If they have been signaffined at the More Castle before that how. No passengers will however be permitted to come on phone without ensured leave from the Captain General.

nor will the made or other goods be permitted to be landed until next day, except the official correspondence, of which the capsain of the port will take charge. After sunset, if a steamer has been signalized, a white flag will be holsted at the Moro Castle, by which the steamer is to understand that she may enter the port.

OUE MATANZAS CORRESPONDENCE MATANZAN, Nov. 5, 1855.

The United States Omeulate—Dr. Warrd's Difficulty unite the State Department—Course of Mr. Marry. It has been rumored here, for the few days past, that Dr. Worrel would not return to this place as Consul of the United States—in fact that his government, disap-proving of his course, had dismissed him from office. It is not my purpose to defend the doctor, who is quite competent and quick in his own defence, but, I think, in common with many others, that Mr. Marcy has done him great injustice. In permitting him to proceed without in structions as far as he did. The department had been structions as far as he did. The department had been duly notified, for some time, of every step taken by the Consu, acking instructions, under the circumstances, clearly and explicitly defined, as the records of the Consulate show, and advising the government of the course which he should esteem it his duty to pursue in the absence of especial instructions, under certain acts of valence modifiated upon the seals of the Consulate. No word of reply was given to him, or notice of his repeated requests taken, except the usual official adhowledge ments—no word more—until he presumed, from the determined silence of the Secretary, that he would be sustained. It would have been easy for Mr. Marcy to have prevened any difficulty by a word of caution, in time—notifying him that the position he proposed would not be satisfaced by peddle his own boat, with such discretion as he had at command. The government, The Dector was allowed to peddle his own boat, with such discretion as he had at command. The government is not free from blame in this case, and probably there are many other public agents allowed in the same way to ploid along without the advice sought, to the jeopardy of national and individual interests.

CLICK.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TURBAY, Nov. 18-6 P. M.

MONEY MARKET.

The bulls are decidedly in the ascendancy again. The narket this morning was all up, with very large transactions in all the leading stocks. At the first board filti-nois Central bonds advanced I per cent; New York Cennots central bonds advanced i per cent; New York Cen-iral 17s. 14; Canton Company, 1: Moaragua Fransit, M., Cumberland Coal, M. Erie, 24s.; Harlem, M.; Reading Bailroad, 23s.; Hudson Raliroad, M.; Michigan Central, B.; Panama, I.; Galena and Chicago, M.; Cteveland and Toledo, 25s. All the most prominent Western railroad stocks ware in demand to day, notwithstanding the improvement o prices. Michigan Central advanced principally from the opening, with sales unusually large. Reading opened at 87 ½, and closed at 88 ½ per cent, with sales of more than three thousand shares. Eric was the most buoyaut and the most active fancy on the list. More than four thousand shares were sold, opening at 48%, and closing at 40% per cent cash. Sales on time ranged as high as 50% per cent, buyer sixty days. The greatest advance this morming was in Cleveland and Toleio, which opened at 69½ and closed at 70 per cent case. The closing price yesterday was 60½ per cent. It strikes us that the advance in Eric and other stocks has very little basis, and that it can only be temporarily sustained. The contraction of the banks and stringeney of the money market, are not escentated to aid and confort the bulls much, or give them nanch encouragement for the future. The only feature about the market at all favorable is the fact that the hank loans range comparatively low. It is of course safer to buy stocks with a discount line at thirty two million, than with it at one hundred and two million, but there are other things to be connidered just now be sides the movement of our local banks. We must turn our attention to European affairs; to the movements of the changes in these important elements of finance and speculation. If we speculate in stocks on this side of the Atlantic, without regard to the condition of things on the other side, we shall be continually subject to anche such continually a subject to anche such continually such continually subject to anche such continually such continually subject to anche such continually such continually su this morning was in Cleveland and Toleto, which opened at 69% and closed at 70 per cent cash. The closing price force and magnitude to any experienced for years. Mo-derate panics and convulsions we look for every ninety days; but aconer or later—always provided, of course, that the European war continues—one greater than all will come upon us that will shatter our credit system to stoms. Flatter ourselves as we will regarding our in-ternal resources and immense wealth, regarding our enormous productions and their importance to the ma-tions of the Old World, we are in the power of European capitalists, and if a small per cent of their demands was to be presented and immediate payment pressed, we should be obliged to suspend in less than a week. We are in debt to Europe, on our stock securities alone, upwhich is payable on demand. A portion of this debt is any moment likely to be presented for payment, and the extent of that demand will depend entirely upon the pro-gress of the European war, and the drain upon the Banks of Englished and France. We cannot be indifferent observers of the financial struggle going on in London and Paris, so long as we occupy the postion of debtors for such an enormous amount and those who in their opera-tions diaregard the indications, which daily become more and more apparent, of serious Gnancial and commercial disaster and distress throughout Europe, will tearn lesson they will not soon forget. The recent audden col large in our stock market should not as a warning to speculators. If they require anything more effective, it is useless to attempt further to caution or counsel them. If they will not learn through their pockets it is useless

to appeal to their judgments or common sense.

At the second beard there was not much change in the stock market. Erre fell back a fraction, but recovered again and closed only an eighth per cent lower. Illinois Central bonds advanced M per cent; Missouri 6's, 15. Cleveland and Toledo declined 1 per cent; Harlem, 54 tending Railroad, \$4; Cumberland, \$4. There were no cales of Michigan Southern this morning, but this after-mon sales were made at Kilk a 94 per cent, which is an advance of S per cent on the closing prices of yesterday. The Assistant Treasurer reports to day as follows:--

Faid on Treatury Secount . \$24.213 or Berestved do 92,000 of Flatance do 9,700 for Faid and 18 of 18 of 18 of Treatury Department. Washington, on Saturday, the 16th inst. were as fel

heigh 11.634,000 in California gold. The demaklip Bal-tle from this port for Liverpool to morrow (Wednesday) has no specie on freight. The closing prices for sterling exchange this afternoon were TS a 83; per cent precen, with a full supply and limited demand on Paris C 2250 4 M-29.

The steamship Pacific from Liverpool for this port inches at ees nearly eleven days, and her arrival may a looked for any noment. She will bring dates to the direction, seven days later than those received by the revious arrival. By late advices received from Ametralia, via Calino, we

tearn that gold had advanced in Melbourus to four prouds an cunes, and that the demand had increased so repolly hat the supply did not begin to meet it. In this day's paper the Metropolitan fire insurance

empany advertise a semi-unusal dividend of five per

int.
The Boston Journal of the 12th inst. save -

must seen turn the current by drawing in resources from all parts of the country.

The carnings of the Ohio and Pennsylvania railread for the month of October were \$96,006 71, and for the months ending with October, \$800,525, which is a tacrease on the corresponding months of last year of \$57,633. The falling off in the rece pts, as compared with the same period last year, is almost entirely in freight. The earnings from through travel are about the freight. The earnings from through travel are about the same as last year; for local travel alightly less. Up to let September the aggregate earnings exceeded last gar by \$6,100.

The earnings of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Roof for October, amounted to \$112,553 88, against \$75,776 65 ar the corresponding month of last year, being an med of \$35,777 84

office at No. 4 Broad street, is, we have every reason to believe, one of the wildcat species. We think our good neighbors of Westcaester county will open their eres when they discover the value of awamps in their mides. and "adjoining the railroad depot," as certified to be "J. B. Nones, Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts for New York," and we advise all who have insured in this concern to examine carefully the following states ment now on record in Boston, where they have or inter-

ment now on record in Boaton, where they have or intend opening another agency.—

STATEMENT OF MERCHAND AND MEDIANES MUTUAL INBURANCE COSPANY.

PURLADERINA, Oct. 1, 1886.

Cash on hand \$1, 51 60

Bo. in hand agents and unpuid premiums \$2,711 et
Rills receivable \$1,072 28

Furniture. 300 09

Stock notes, exclusive of prem. notes secured by collaterats. 18,000 00

Stock notes, exclusive of prem. notes secured by collaterats. 18,000 00

Beal estate, 128 lots, ground 25x100 on Fifth and Stath avenues, city of New Nork \$6,600 00

Mortgoge on 1,600 lots ground at Manusroneck, Westchester county, New York, adjoining the railt oad depot, 1 mortgoge. 22,400 00

Do no 68 lots, ground 25x200, on Schesectly do, Brooklyn Lt. 1 martgage 20,400 00

Do no 11 lots ground on Twelfth avenue, city of New York, with buildings on same, which cost 14,000, 1st mortgoge 10,000 00

Capital \$200,000 00

Capital \$200,000 00

Capital \$200,000 01

12,743 77

The Norwich and Wuscester Ealfroad Company earned

The Norwich and Worcester Enifrond Company carned \$23,998 co in October this year, against \$29,325 42 for the

rame mouth last, showing a decrease this year of \$136 TB.

The number of vessels that passed through the Welland
Canal during the week enting Nov. 7th, was 101—75 up,
and 26 down—of which 33 were British and 68 American.

Of the vessels entering lake Outario, 10 were bound to
Cowego, 7 to Ogdenaburg, 5 to Capo Vincent, 2 to Hamilton, 2 to Niegara, and 2 to Montreal.

\$10000 Mo 0's ... 530 88 400 abs Erics ER ... 53 484 100 do ... 530 41 32 1000 Mr Cen 0's ... 530 100 do ... 530 40 1000 HI FrBs with pr 79 55 50 do ... 510 49 5000 do ... 530 80 299 Harken ER ... 293 1000 Hi Cen Hs ... 53 79 100 do ... 53 203 1000 Hi Cen Hs ... 54 79 100 do ... 53 203 1000 Ho Cen Hs ... 54 79 100 do ... 53 203 1000 Ho Cen Hs ... 54 79 100 do ... 55 75 1000 Ter H & Al 2 M ... 76 11 do ... 58 75 1000 Ter H & Al 2 M ... 76 11 do ... 58 75 1000 Ter H & Al 2 M ... 76 11 do ... 58 75 1000 Ter H & Al 2 M ... 76 11 do ... 58 75 1000 Ter H & Al 2 M ... 76 11 do ... 58 1000 do .

crive. The market quotations of the property o

Mobile ... 1,500

Tavanish ... 2,000

Tavanish ... 2,000

Sye.

Charleston ... 3,000

Sye.

Complete of cottee late the parte of the ...

Later States to the hatest dates ...

Later States to the hatest datest dat 207,000 bales 200,000 bales

Total export.

Total export.

Total export.

Total export.

Total export.

Total export.

First. — A margo, just arrived, of 6,000 boxes of raisinawas seld, including boxes on private brown, and layers at
43 1245. One eargo remained on the market, the layers at
43 1246. One eargo remained on the market, the layers
of which were bed at \$6 10.

Tocores. — Pares to English ports were stack, as shippirs were waiting for later foreign mers. To Liverpool

sons grain room was re-let as low as 76, which is no
criticism of quotations. About 5,000 bushels were taken
in chip's bugs at 8 546, 1,000 bbis, floor at 72. 94, and
1,000 beam cheese at 186s. To Lomdon 400 tierces be
rebeated at 30s. per 10n, 50 tone oil cade at 56s. 40 bbis
exhes at 186s. and 130 tierces bed at 4s. Floor was at
4s. To Antwerp about 16,000 bushels ray were taken at
10t, and 100 bules outdon at 1 bis. To favor rates were
unthanged. About 1,000 bis, were sold under contracsettiement, on board at 48 50 with freight for flavor a.

11. Grain was at 16c.

Har ranged from 70s. a 15c. with moderate sales.

NAVAI PROSON.—Walso of 506 bis. Wilmington common
room were must at 16th, per 10 line, delivered. About
156 a 200 bbis. epirite turpentine were sold in small lote at
46c. a 45c.

Facorations.—Fork—The market was rather singglish,
without thangs in prices. Ealer, in 10ts, reached 400 a.
160 bbis, hardings mees at 22.20 and prime at 821.

Bed rather heavy sales shout 150 a 300 bbis, without
thangs in prices. Repached Western was at 151 50 a 156.

Prime mean bed we unchanged. Bed hans were 401
and sales heavy.

Alter and the sales of 500 a

40 bbis at 15c a 125 to 500 and cheese were was

effect.

Here.—Sales 100 casks were made at 5 type a 556. for

n ... Sules 100 cashs were made at 5 ye a 556e. for principles, and the remainder at 200.

1. and the remainder at 200.

2. and the remainder was good to at 5 kg. a 7 kg., and 50 kbds. St. Croix sold as

To macro.—The market was more quiet, the full code being nearly over and the demand elackening. Promotely the fall code from the first state of the fall code for the first state of the fall code for the fall co